A. Beliwood for Swindling Marcus & Co. Out of \$20,000 Worth of Jowelry-Balensi One of the Coterie That Sained Lebandy. William A. Bellwood, who was arrested three weeks ago charged with stealing \$20,000 worth of diamonds from Marcus & Co., the Union Square jewellers, is said to be Guillaume Balensi, one of the conspirators who rebbed and ruined Max Lebaudy, the young French millionaire, who died a year ago. Bellwood is a tall, distinguished-looking fellow, with long, flowing mustaches and a full beard parted in the middle. He talks with a decided English accent. Bellwood was chatting with his wife and daughter in the Tombs prison yesterday

afternoon when seen by a SUN reports "Is it true that your real name is Balenet?" "Ugh," replied the prisoner with a disgusted

"It is said that you have admitted it; is that so ?"
"Ugh," repeated Bellwood with a deprecatory shrug of his shoulders.

"Do you dony that you are Balenei?"
"Ugh," again replied the prisoner, turning his back and giancing over his shoulder. "Do you care to make a statement regarding

the charge that you are Balensi ?" "Ugh. I have not yet seen my counsel. I will not make a statement until I have seen

Bellwood continued his chat with his wife and daughter. The weman declined to talk about the matter at all.

Bellwood is said to have admitted that he was Balensi, and to have attributed his unmasking te George E. Marous, the senior member of the firm which he is accused of robbing. According to this story, Bellwood left France two years ago, leaving behind debts amounting to a million france, and settled in Philadelphia, where, under the name of Bellwood, he tried to do business in antiques, bric-à-brao, and paintings, in which he is said to be a conneisseur. He could not rest content with mederate business, and got into the ce of several big jewelry houses. They trusted him with thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds and it is alleged that he pawned the jewels and began playing the races on the procoods. He lost heavily and Marcus & Co. put a detective on his track after letting him take a diamond necklace valued at \$7,000. He was

detective on his track after letting him take a diamond neoklace valued at \$7,000. He was followed te a pawnshop where, it is alleged, he put up the necklace as security for a loan of \$1,200. He was stopping at the Flass at the time of his arrest and was living in high style. His wife, who speaks only French, was almost prostrated when he was arrested. Four hundred pawn ticksts were found on him at the time of his arrest, and, after Marcus & Co. had identified several of the articles called for by them as jeweiry which they had intrusted to him for sale, it was believed that other complainants would appear to claim the rest.

Bellwood said the other pawn ticket-called for sewairy belonging to him. The detectives believe however, that the owners of the rest of the jeweiry are awaiting the result of the present complaint against him. He is in the famile in default of \$10,000 bail, and his case is to be considered by the Grand Jury this week.

Guillaume Balens, who was in the conspiracy which ruined young Lebaudy and led to his death, was known on the Paris Bourse as a sharp broker on orders for the agents de change. He is a linguist as well as a man of general education, and his susve manner opened the door to his association with financiers. He is of Italian and Hebrew extraction, and although be had lived in Paris most of his life, he speaks Beglish like a Londoner of the higher class. He had just started the Société Française de Banque et Change when young Lebaudy; they do flife at the race tracks and other sporting resorts, fell into the dutches of the complitators. Lebaudy inherited one difth of his father's fortune of \$43,000,000 when 17 years old, spent \$4,000,000 of it in five years, and died at the age of 22.

Soon after he got his money he fell in with the Count Lionel Werther de Cesti, and he became his financial activer. Belensi was chosen Lebaudy's banker, and the confiding young man turned over \$3,400,000 of the him his when he fad from France. Before he left, however, young Lebaudy and he speak to

army. He was transferred to a cavalry regi-ment, and his supposed friends told him they had made this possible with the money which he gave them.

he gave them.

He contracted bronchitis and got a furlough.
He went to Paris and plunged into the wildest
excesses, encouraged, it was said, by the conspirators. Finally his condition became so bathat the Minister of War sent him to a military

that the minister of war sent him to a ministry hospital on the frontier.

Mile Marsy followed him there, and it was said he contemplated marrying her. The conspirators were endeavering at this time to get complete control of his fertune by inducing him to desert from the army, but their plans were balked by Mile, Marsy.

Lebaudy died of malarial fever, and after his death Mila Marsy made disclosures that caused the arrest of some of the conspirators. Balensi of the conspirators. Balensi the arrest of some of the

"BEWARE THE DOG" UNHEEDED The Signs Didn't Bother Young Spahl-Ho Get

itten and Went to the Hospital. George Spahl, the 16-year-old son of Carl M. Spahl of 409 West Fifty-first street, took his younger brother and sister out to Washington Heights yesterday afternoon

They roamed around and got onto the grounds of the Barnie estate at Amsterdam avenue and 189th street. A number of large signs told them to "beware the dog," but they didn't take much stock in them.
Two good-patured does were playing around much stock in them.

Two good-natured dogs were playing around, and a third, which was ill natured, was chained. But George got too close to the third, a big mastiff, and the dog grabbed him by the seat of the tronsers.

the trousers.

George yelled, and Leon Doncourt, the keeper of the estate, beat the animal off with a ciub, then he sent young Spahl to the Manhattan floodital, where his wounds were cauterized. No serious results are anticipated.

JAPAN IN NEED OF MONEY.

All the Reserve Punds Said to He Exhauste

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 1 .- According to Japahese newspapers received here the Government is somewhat disturbed by the depleted condition of the Treasury. The expenditures have been greatly increased since the war with China. It is announced that all the reserve funds are nov exhausted, and in case of an extraordinary call recourse will be had to further taxation. Many projected improvements, such as building railways and telegraph lines and improving harbors, are uncompleted, and will require large sums. Great difficulty is experienced in trying formes budget for next year, as all the departments show increased estimates. The war indemnity paid by China has not given relief, because it remains in Europe to pay for new war vessets.

GREAT DROUGHT IN COREA.

The King Orders Special Prayers to Be Offere in Every Part of the Kingdom.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 1 .- News reaches here by steamer that a great drought prevails in Corea. Crops are ruined in nearly every district, and the peasants are rising against the off lais and pricate, whom they hold responsible. Several murders have occurred in consequence. By royal proclamation special prayers are ordered to be offered in every part of the kingioun, and officials from the Kingioun and officials from the Kingioun contains an officials from the Kingioun and officials for the Kingioun and officials from the Kingioun and officials for the Kingioun and officials from the Kingioun and officials for the Kingioun and officials for the Kingioun and the Kingioun an

Remarried After a Divorce of Thirty Years. Niles, Mich., Aug. 1.-Thirty years ago A. H. Chamberlain and wife of Marcellus quarrelies and a divorce followed. Each married again and continued to reside in the same town. He ently death deprived each of a second consort. Their love or thirty years ago returned and they were married.

Ten Falling in Price in Japan and China.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 1.—Tea values are going alli lower in Japan and China owing to the tack demand since July 12. The present quoations are from 4 to 5 years kin lower than the trerage. Tea manufacturers in Osaka have standard business, as work is unremunerative tides or attes. OUR NATIONAL LIBRARY.

's Collection Which It Mas and B

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The successful trans fer of that portion of the Congressional Library known as the Toner collection from the recesses of the crypt beneath the dome of the Capitol. where it has been hidden from the light of day for nearly a quarter of a century, to permanent quarters in the new building, recalls the failure of Congress to secure for the library the extensive and in some respects unequalled collection of Americana made by the late George Bancroft. The Toner collection was the work of a Washington resident, Dr. J. M. Toner, who was an industrious but not at all times discriminating collector. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Librarian Spofford, and in his collecting availed himself oftentimes of the services and skill of the Librarian. When the mass of books and pamphlets outgrew the accommodations of a private residence Dr. Toner turned it over to the Congressional Library, but did not cease his efforts to add to its size and value until his death, a short time ago. The collection is particularly rich in publications that obtained but little circulation or reputa-tion, and will be valuable to the historian and writer on domestic affairs of American life. Heretofore, owing to the lack of accommodation in the Capitel, it has been impossible to place the collection at the service of writers, but in its new quarters it will be open to ail.

The Bancroft library would have supplemented the Toner library in a direction in which it was lacking, as Mr. Bancroft's collection was secured by him almost altogether as a historian, and it comprises many historical and public documents. By the terms of his will the Congress of the United States was to have an option on the purchase of the library for two years after it a spraised value had been determined. Pursuant to this provision his executors, C. C. Glover and James M. Johnston of this city, secured the services of Joseph t. Satin of New York, who placed a value of \$75,000 upon the library. Efforts were made by the committees on the library in both the Senate and House to secure favorable action by Congress, but they all falled. The last attempt was made by Mr. Harmer in the Fifty-third Congress, near the close of its term, when a single objection was sufficient to prevent consideration of the measure. It had been Mr. Harmer's understanding that Speaker Orisp would recognize him to move an amendment to one of the general appropriation bills, and thus secure the money necessary to effect the purchase. But he was unable to secure the floor for that purpose, and with the expiration of Congress the opportunity for the Government to acquire the library passed away. "It was only a few weeks after this," said Mr. Spofford in speaking of the matter, "that J. Kennedy Tod came down from New York and made an offer to Mr. Bancroft's executors to take the library off their hands for \$80,000. They consulted with me about the matter, and as there seemed then to be no probability that Congress would act, even if another opportunity were styen, it was concluded to accept the offer, and the Horary found its way into the Lenox Library in New York had so had a for the work of the construction of which has been authorised by the Legislature of that State. The foundation of that library will be the consolidation, and while the building medoubt will be a fine one, it will not compare in any respect with the building in which the Congressional Library will soon be mented the Toner library in a direction in which it was lacking, as Mr. Bancroft's collection was secured by him almost altogether as

Mr. Spofford is formulating plans by which the value and extent of the Congressional Library may be increased.

"The Congressional Library," he said, speaking of his purpose in this regard, "ought to be made the foremost library in the world in Americana, and I am preparing lists of publications desirable and necessary to effect this end. It is now surpassed by only one library in the world in this respect, the British Museum. But that is not strange when one considers the radically different policy pursued by the Congress of the United States toward its library from that of Parliament toward the British Museum. It has, and has had for many years, the sum of \$50,000 annually with which to increase its contents, while at times we have been without any funds at all, and never had anything like that amount of money under our control. It is more difficult now to secure some of the old publications, because for forty years the British Museum has refused to exchange duplicates. Prior to that time it did dispose of its extra copies, and a great many of these have found their way to the aselves of the Congressional Library.

"The influence of that magnificent building, the finest of its kind that was ever constructed, and, with possibly two or three exceptions, the handeomest building ever erected, upon the public mind, we hope, will be reflected upon Congress, so that in the future its dealings for the library will be upon a more liberal scale.

Congress, so that in the rature its dealings for the library will be upon a more liberal scale. No visitor to the library building fails to go without being greatly impressed, and if Congressmen will but carry out the desire of their constituents who have seen and studied its scheme of interior decoration, combined with its majestic proportions and grace of architecture, they will see to it that as rapidly as may be it shall be filled with a collection worthy the place in which it is found. To this end, too, present conditions in the personnel of the library staff will greatly contribute. Mr. Young, the Librarian, by reason of his long connection with the press, will be able, as we have never been in the past, to reach the newspapers with the demands of the library, and by bringing them thus before the public secure many valuable contributions to the shelves that could not in any other way be had."

THE ARMY NEARLY FULL.

Large Number of Officers on Recruiting Buty to Be Ordered to Their Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. L.-Secretary Alger has asued orders for the relief of a large number of officers from recruiting duty, and their return to regiments and posts by October next. He will anounce the new detail in a few days. This action has been taken, he says, because of the expiration of the ordinary time allowed fficers to serve on this duty, and does ot indicate that any of the present stanot indicate that any of the present stations are to be abandoned. The present enlisted strength of the army is now nearly up to the full number allowed by law, and can be easily maintained, the officials say, without any unusual activity on the part of the recruiting officers. The material new secured is of a higher standard than the army has ever had, and owing to the regulations designed for the comfort and happiness of enlisted men the department predicts that this year will show fewer descritions than for some time hast. Among the officers detached are Lieut, John D. Hartman, First Cavairy, at Albany, N. Y., and Capt. Egbert B. Savage, Eighth Infantry, at New York city.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- Secretary Alger has directed the presence of a number of Federal roops at Chester, Vt., this month at the ensampment of the State militia, which will be risited and inspected by the President. These roops will make a practice march, beginning troops will make a practice march, organizing this week, and will arrive at Chester and remain therefrom Aug. 9 to 14. The troops or ered out are the band and troops C, E and G of the Third Cavalry, sixtioned at Fort Ethan Allan, and companies E and F, Twenty-first Infantry, stationed at Plattaburg barracks, with one Gatting gun. Col. Guy V. Henry will command all United States troops.

The Schoolbook War in Omaha,

OMAHA. Neb., Aug. 1.-The schoolbook war, to change the present books in use for a new style, will come up this week, and several dozen epresentatives of the book trust, Rand & Mo-Nally and other companies, are in the city to help the crusade. The probabilities are that the fight will assume national importance; in other words, that Omaha will be made the initial point in a fight to be carried into every large city in the country within the next two years.

Charles L. Levy. 50 years old, of 216 West Thirty-third street, who has read everything that has been published out the Klondike gold fields, became violettle asane has evening on the subject of processor. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Bied from a Fall.

Valentine Paarr, 22 years old, a gasfitter, of 523 East Eighty-fifth street, fell from a ladder Saturday while working in a house at the Bou-levard and 150th street. His akuli was frac-tured. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital, where he died yesterday.

NOTES OF THE THEATRE.

MORE AROUT "FERY LITTLE FAUST AT MANHATTAN BEACH. leverer Than the British Burleague Some o

the Points in the Performance-Some News of the New York Plays and of the Actors - Matters of Pereign Stage Interest. Large sections of the dialogue of "Very Little Faust" float out with the tide from Manhattan

Beach every day, and the work of freeing the burlesque of its wearisome talk will continue intil the action is no longer impeded by the deserts of dialogue that were a part of it at the beginning. There is no need of the conversations, for the audiences know the "Faust legend, and if they ido not, it would never be possible to grasp it from Richard Carroll's text, which is neither lucid nor bright in all places. But there are some very lively speeche which amuse the audiences, and "Very Little Faust," so far as the dialogue goes, is very much better than the average burlesque. The subtlety of its travesty may be somewhat dulled in the process of transfer, but it serve still, and the entertainment which the bur esque provides is above the summer standard Herve's music would be a delight to anybody familiar with the Gounod score, for its parody of the serious themes of the music is charm ing. To any one hearing the music of Herve without a knowledge of the original work, there are still abundant vivacity and melody.

of "Faust" with one that the London Galety Company brought to New York about eigh years ago. That piece had "made in London" marked all over ft. It had the characteristic eledgehammer qualities in which the writer of British burlesque so frequently indulges, and the composer had made no attempt to suggest the original score. Indeed, one recalls the musical features of the work chiefly from the "pas de quatre" which was danced by four young women and subsequently became the battle song conspicuously. Florence St. John was seen then for the first time here, and her London popularity was found a little difficult to understand. E. J. Lonnen returned as a substitute for Fred Leslie, and was not'so cordially accepted, while there were other members of that company who returned here from time to time without having endeared themselves especially to Nev York audiences. But it was the burlesque itself that seemed a little too British and heavy for appreciation here.

In William Parry's company Richard Carroll heads the comedians, and in adapting the text he gave himself with pardonable liberality the best lines in the book. The accentuation of Valentine into the leading comic rôle was followed by the writers of the English burlesque who made quite as much out of his curse a Mr. Carroll does. He has a German dislect which does fit always, and he has the stage to himself for about fifteen minutes in the second act, when he appears riding an automobile. The progress of this vehicle about the scene is at-tended with a clatter of horses' hoofs joud course lies Falentine. But he is not too dead to rollout of the way, and he is able to revive again when the falling curtain threatens to close him out, and roll back to his place in the middle of the stage. Dorothy Morton acts with greater intelligence and less self-consciousness than ever before, while her voice carries well even in the large auditorium. Truly Shattuck is a delight to the eye, but she should never, never be persuaded to sing. If she must, it would be better to open a window at the back of the stage and allow her voice to have the range of the broad Atlantic.

Horace McVickar has made a play out of Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina," and : next season it will be acted by Corona Riccardo. The drama is divided into three acts and the last is

divided into two scenes. Nance O'Neill announces that she will take name to the list of actresses who have attempted part in English were Modjeska and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Neither was able to create the slightest interest in the play. The fact that the become was a woman of the stage with some characteristics that were strikingly true of her class probably accounts for the desire of so many famous women to attempt the part. An American Mogda will be an entire novelty. Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre is going to have a little theatrical syndicate of his own next season. His enterprises will be conducted in close connection with the Stadt Theatre in Milwaukee, one of the best known German theatres in the United States. This arrangement is the result of the two companies which will be employed at the Irving Place next season. One will give drama and the other light opera, and the companies will appear alternately in New York and Milwaukee.

It is said now that twenty-five local stock companies will be employed in the United States next winter. This is a larger number than in any season since the days of the regular stock companies. But as they are to play in rick Campbell. Neither was able to create the States next winter. This is a larger number than in any season since the days of the regular stock companies. But as they are to play in theatres of the second grade as a rule, there is nothing reactionary in the movement.

Fanny Bulkley, who was a lively figure in musical farce last winter, announces that she will not return to the stage since her marriage. Oscar Hammerstein is going to write the music for a burleaque on the Klondike fever, and James Thornton will supply the libretto. Mr. Hammerstein will doubtless see to it that Mr. Thornton puts newer huner into his burlesque than he does into his music monelogues. He continues to teil in them jokes that were retired for old age years ago. But Mr. Hammerstein may be relied upon to look after that.

"The Little Minister." "Phroso," and "Change Alley," all plays of English origin, will be acted here under Charles Frohman's management before they are seen in London.

The Third Avenue Theatre will probably be reopened next season under a management which will return to dramatic performances.

"The First Born," the San Francisco play which deals scriously with Chinese life, and will be seen here next winter, has created a demand for plays of this unique kind, and imitations have already appeared. "The Celectial Maiden" is the first, and it was lately seen in the West. It is in three acts, while its prototype has only one.

Gabriel d'Annunzio, who is shortly to stand

Gabriel d'Annunzio, who is shortly to stand for Parliament in his native town of Italy, has written for Sarah Bernhardt a play called "The Dead City," which she will produce in Paris in French. After she has first acted in the drama Eleonora Duse will give it in Rome with Tina di Lorenzo, a famous Italian actress and Flavio Ando. Duse's receipts in Paris amounted to \$21,200 in spite of her illness and the warm

\$21,200 in spite of her illness and the warm weather.

Two little one-act plays, "Too Happy by Half" and "When a Man's Married," were acted here le t winter and were admired as very fair specimens of good one-act comedies. John Drew and Maude Adams acted the former several times and "When a Man's Married" was in the regular bill at the Lyceum. They were produced anonymously and it now appears that their author was Julian Field, a young English literary man, who writes in French as well as he does in his own language. He lately read a scenario of a new play to Sarah Bernhardt, who announced that she would accept it for the opening of the Renaissance season. As this happens in about six wooks, Mr. Field will have to hurry.

to hurry.

Antoine has determined to attempt another "Theatre Libre." in Paris and has secured a theatre to be opened in the autumn. The utility of the scheme seems dublous, as his successor, Lugny Poe, has been unable to find Frenchworks worth producing even in such a man-

works worth producing even in such a manner.

The German farce called "Gambols," which
Charles Frohman bought for American and
English use, will be acted at the Garrick Theatre in London before it is seen here. This production will take the place of "Too Much
Johnson, which was postponed owing to William Gillette's filmess.

Henrik Ibsen, who for the first time in many
years has recently been living in Christiania,
will return next winter to Italy. For a long
time he has made his residence in Munich and
Rome.

One of Henri Meilhac's friends who was

time he has made his residence in Munich and Rome.

One of Henri Meilhac's friends who was asked for information about him has larely written: "Of his life I know only that his real name was Camilie, that he failed in his examinations at a polytechnic school, and later passed through them with success, that he scent some time in the service of the Ministry of France, that he is deviced the carricatures, that he loved blift de had practically never gone out of Pare, made enormous sums by his plays, owned an autograph of Molière, had a gigantic taient, and was a fine fellow."

A GREAT DEMAND FOR SHINGLES.

Their Ciment to Supply the Enst. TACOMA, Wash., July 31,-The 250 shingle mills in this State are working to their fullest capacity to supply the Eastern demand for shingles, which is the greatest ever known. In May Washington shipped more than 1,800 cars of red cedar shingles. The June shipments exceeded 2,000 cars, amounting to 320,000,000 shingles, and the July shipments will exceed these figures. These are the largest shipments in the history of the shingle business in the

Northwest. Prices have advanced from ten to twelve cents thousand over the prices of three months ago. Star A Stars, which then sold for as low as on and 93 cents, are now bringing \$1.05, and ars, for which the manufacturer then reved \$1.05, are fetching \$1.15 to \$1.20. The

clears, for which the manufacturer then received \$1.05, are fetching \$1.15 to \$1.20. The daily output in this city amounts to nearly a million shingles, and in the State to about ten million. At present prices the manufacturers are realizing a small profit, but they say it is only small, for during the last year or two many mills have gone out of business and large stocks have been thrown on the market at cut prices, which kept the general price down to the cost of production or a little below it.

The shingle manufacturers have been astonished at the unproceedented demand of the last slixly days, and are also surprised by the fact that it comes from all sections of the country. The demand has been especially heavy from the New England States, where the grade known as Perfections is used chiefly, Orders have come pouring in also from New York, Pennsylvania, Obio, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and other central and Western States. Shingle men take this great demand as a sure indication that times are improving in the East and that the farmers and others, made bopeful by abundant crops, have begun making improvements, including the reshingling of buildings, that had been deferred for a number of years.

The lumber business is reported to be fair, rears.

The lumber business is reported to be fair, particularly the rail trade. In May the rail

The lumber business is reported to be fair, particularly the rail trade. In May the rail shipments from this State were very good, being exceeded in quantity only by those of March, 1896, and March, April, and May, 1893. The number of saw mills in this State is 245, with a daily capacity of 5,775,000 feet. Col. C. W. Griggs, President of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, says the rail lumber business is holding up well, and he believes all the rail shipping mills are having all they can do. The caryo trade, both coastwise and foreign, is rather slack. Lumber prioes are very low and at present quotations there is little profit to be made. He thinks that shingles should bring from 20 to 25 cents a thousand more than at present and that they would if the manufacturers could agree upon prices and maintain them.

When lass heard from Henry Hewitt, Jr., Treasurer of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, was in Vladivostock, Siberia, whence he will return home after nearly a year's trip to Australia, China, Japan, and Siberia. He has sold large quantities of lumber in those countries and made investigations that will result in establishing agencies in them at once.

THE CITY'S MONEY ACCOUNT. Sanner in Which Public Moneya Are Beceived

and Distributed. A very vague notion of the laws and legal regulations relating to the payment of public moneys exists among those who have little to do with the city in a business way, and it is probably the belief of many such persons that the city treasury is a sort of mammoth receptacle, the excess of revenue over payments being what is called the balance in the treasury. The fact is that there exists no such state of affairs. At the beginning of each year, or rather in advance of the beginning of each year, or rather in advance of the beginning of each year, certain detailed and definite appropriations are made, not merely generally for the use of certain public departments but specifically for certain bureaus in certain departments and for certain purposes. Money is put by the Comptroiler into the hands of the Chamberlain, who is the custodian of the city's money, from time to time, as it comes in from taxes and other revenue, and these moneys, which are actually on deposit in banks and trust companies, are drawn out on warrants regularly signed, counon deposit in banks and trust companies, are drawn out on warrants regularly signed, countersigned, audited, and approved. Thus it follows that at sundry times there are various balances to accounts, the law not permitting a head of department to contract for materials or salaries in excess of the amount which he may have to his credit with the city.

On July 1, for instance, those were some of the unexpensied balances standing to the credit of the accounts following with the city, and, as will be seen, there was great disparity among them:

accounts following with the city, and, as will be seen, there was great disparity among them: Department of Street Cleaning, \$113,397; furniture and supplies for city departments, \$83, printing, stationery, and blank books, \$5,780; "conting-neies," Department of Public Works, \$5,80; health fund. \$21,236; street numbering fund, \$48. There was at this time to the credit of what is called advertising \$1,198. There was to the credit of the free bath fund \$540, and to the fund for "incidental expenses of Sheriff's office" \$70.80. There was to the credit of "couting-neies," Law Department, \$8,569, and to the fund for "expenses of dedicating Grant monument" \$2.032. "For the maintenance of bridges across ratiroads, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth words," the amount on hand was \$81.45, and to the credit of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas there was \$57.726. on hand was \$81.40, and to the credit of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas there was \$57.72d. It is said that republies are ungrateful, but of the fund "for the burial of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines" within the county of New York there was remaining on July 1 only \$70, whereas on the account of "wages, armo-ries, and drill rooms," there was remaining \$3.810.

The city's expenses are so apportioned that they are pretty evenly divided during the months of the year, and bonds are issued so far as possible so that the interest shall be discovered by the division of the possible so that the interest shall be discovered by the division of the property of of the diminished payments in the month of November, and greatly reduced payments in the other months. In July and August usually, the city is short of money; but in these months and in September (September especially) revenue bonds are issued in anticipation of taxes, and these are paid off as soon as the taxes begin to come in, which is early in October.

BOSTON'S ANNA TICKNOR LIBRARY. A Curious and Useful Institution for Popular Education.

Boston, July 31.-Half hidden away in the arched recesses of Trinity court, within a stone's throw of Copley square and the Public Library, is an institution pecutiar to Boston, and singularly in keeping with the city's reputation for studiousness. It is now known as the Anna Ticknor Library Association and its sup-

tation for studiousness. It is now known as the Anna Ticknor Library Association and its supporters declare that it is unique in its aims and methods. It is an outgrowth from the Society to Encourage Studies at Home, which was founded twenty-six years age by Anna Eliot Ticknor. When Miss Ticknor died last fall it was feared that the work must cease, but the loyal supporters of the movement came to the front and contributed sufficient to carry on the work for two years under the new name, given above. By the end of that time it is hoped that the library will have sufficient to carry on the work for two years under the new name, given above. By the end of that time it is hoped that the library will have sufficient popularity to assure its continuance.

The association is designed to help those who desire to do systematic reading, but lack the facilities. It is a circulating library, one, and it also distributes reading lists with suggestions for study along the lines of history, science, art, and literature. It offers valuable assistance to clube in arrangement of programmes and references for study and in many cases arranges for personal guidance by experienced teachers. Its library contains collections of photographs of foreign architecture, painting, and sculpture, invaluable in clubs, schools, and for incidental study. These, with the books, microacope, herbarium, blowpipe, and other aids to study, will be distributed.

There are at present 261 students, and in twenty-four years 7.080 have availed themselves of the society's privileges. They represent all New England and every section of the United States, as well as Canada, Japan, Germany, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Of late there has been a growing demand for lists of study without instruction. The teachers in the society have been much impressed with the increasing number of women's clubs demanding reading, but objecting to supervision.

BIRD SLAUGHTER ABROAD. Exterminated.

It would appear from the action of the British

Society for the Protection of Birds that it is not

for milliners' ornaments only that birds are wantonly destroyed. The society is using great One of Henri Meilhac's friends who was asked for information about him has lately written; "Of his life I know only that his real name was Camille, that he falled in his examinations at a polytechnic school, and later passed through them with success, that he spent some time in the service of the Kinistry of Franco, that he had a blished carictatures, that he had a blished carictature, that he could be a had practically neiter gone out of Para, made enormous sums by his plays, owned an autograph of Molère, had a gigantic talent, and was a fine fellow."

St. Petersburg, it appears, possence a theatre of very unique char-ctor. It is called the "Theatre of the Literary and Artistic Society," It is the only one in the city not subventioned by the Government, M. Souvering, owner of the Notebe Premya, owns the building and supports the institution, which was founded to present the translations of aromatic works that have succeided in other countries. Shakespeare was the standing representative of England, but if has lately been decided to emarge this phase of the theatre's activity, and as agent is now in London to get the rights of the recent successes there. They will be translated into Russiana and presented at this private theatre. efforts to preserve the buzzard and the dotterel,

SNAPPERS FULL OF FIGHT.

THAT IS WHY PHILADELPHIA POLI-TICIANS EAT THEM.

or His Priend or McAllister's Bog; They Know-Or You May Read This Vernelous Story from the Wilds of the Sasquehanna.

"I know now," said a Philadelphian, "why Philadelphia politicians are so habitually and uniformly scrappy-full of fight and always looking for it, just as if they couldn't help it, and never giving up even after they are, metaphorically speaking, dead. I used to think it was because they were born bad, and grew up that way, but it isn't that. It isn't innate badness at all. It is snapper stew and snapper soup, and other dishes of which snapper is the life and soul. That's what it is. I'll tell you

"I had never come in contact with snapper

except by having seen it for years announced conspicuously in every Philadelphia refectory where politicians congregate as the one particular provider of the elements of sustenance con-tained in the viands listed on the menus of those establishments, and where I had frequently seen more than a few eminent Philadelphia statesmen seated, each with a fourquart bowl of snapper something-or-other and bottle labelled as champagne before him, doing full justice to both-'if which same,' I heard a rival and evidently maligning statesman say once, 'had been done to themselves, they would be in much more contracted quarters, partaking of much more frugal rations, at the expense of willing taxpayers.' I had never een-but speaking of champagne, Philadelphi politicians are beyond doubt the greatest condisseurs in champagne labels in the known world. They never buy or drink anything that s'not contained in bottles with champagne labels on them. And the label has got to be right. Al Cranford, one of the best all-round Philadelphia statesmen that ever absorbed snapper or ordered up a bottle, used to be a great label expert. I have known him more than once to rebuke a barkecper for setting up a bottle bearing a wrong vintage label, and refuse to be comforted until the barkeeper had taken the bottle to the other end of the bar and put the right label on it. I had seen such enornous quantities of champagne bottles opened wherever and whenever Philadelphia politiclans happened to drop in, that one day, having read in the papers that the phylloxers had attacked and almost ruined the vineyards of

tacked and almost ruined the vineyards of France that year, I was moved to ask the proprietor of one place where champagne bottles were opened in particularly great numbers, if he wasn't apprehensive that the Philadelphia politicians would be cut short in their supply. "Oh. no, he said, confidently. "Phylloxera never hits the Jersey apple crop very hard." I suppose he knew what he meant. "Well, I had never come in contact with snapper, except in the way I mention, until last week. Then I met him for fair. I was up near Harrisburg, fishing for black bass in the Susquehanna River, under the escort of Col. Sweeney is also a statesman with a roving commission. He could be a Philadelphia statesman exclusively, for Charley Voorhees, ex-Resident Clerk of the House, right-hand man of Senator Quay when Quay manipulated the Harrison campaign of 1888 in New York, and at present fighting member of the Legislature from a Philadelphia district, has given him all the points, but Col. Jim lacks two necessary qualifications. He can't mix scrap with politics, and he is no judge of labels on champagne bottles, the escorted me on this fishing trip. We were fishing in the deep water across from Squire McAllister's place. Col. Sweeney was in one boat and I was in another, because he said he never had room for his fish and his feet at the same time unless he had a boat all to himself. I had caught quite a lot of big bass, but not one of them was half so big as any one of the seven Col. Sweeney said had got away from him, when we saw a great commotion in the water a hundred yards or so below us. The water was being lashed and tumbled until everything boiled.

was being lashed and tumbled until everything boiled.

"That's one o' them big bass that I hooked,' exclaimed Col. Jim. 'I hooked him so bad that he has come to the top down yonder and is giving his dying kick. That ain't the biggest one o' the seven, either.'

The Colonel pulled up his anchor and rowed hurriedly toward the scene of disturbance, and I followed him. He got there a few yards ahead or me, and instantly threw up his hands and shouted:

"It ain't my big bass. It's three snappers and shouted:

"It ain't my big bass. It's three snappers having a scrapping match. I might have known that if it had been one o' them bass o' mine it'd have made the water fly a blame sight livelier than this!

"I had reached the spot by this time, and I give you my word. I was scared at first at what I saw. Three of the ugliest, flercest looking creatures I had ever seen were fightin among themselves at a terrific rate. They paid no attention to us but suba-hed and thrashed

among themselves at a terrine rate. Iney pand no attention to us, but splashed and thrashed and churned that water until it looked like the wake of an ocean liner. One of them was as big around as a haif-bushel measure. He had claws like a bear's and a head as big as a wild-cat.

cat.

"By the squeaking fife player of Garryowen! exclaimed Col. Sweeney, but he's a
dandy! I must get him for Charley Voorhees!
Charley'll need him this fall!

"Then he grabbed an oar, and told me to
watch my chance, while he belied the other two and drove them away, and catch the big fel-low by the tail and haul him into my boat. I hesitated.

low by the tail and haul him into my boat. I hesita'ed.

"It's easy!' shouted Col. Jim. 'He'll be as peaceful as a lamb when he gets in the hoat. They re done up when they're out of water. They're harmless as doves then!

"So Col. Sweeney whacked the two smaller ones with the oar, but they didn't mind it a bit. They fought harder than ever. At last the big fellow flopped around, and his tail stuck right up toward me. I clutched it and hauled away. The two others happened lo be olinched together just then, and before they discovered what I was doing I had the gigantic snapper almost in the boat, aithough it was all I could do to get him there, and came near upsetting the boat in doing it. Just as I hauled him over the gunwale the other two discovered him. They broke away and made a rush at my boat like battering ryms. They tried their best to get into it after the one I had captured, but they couldn't do it, and fell to flighting between themselves again, 22d we let them go.

"The big turtle hadn't been in my hoat ten."

to fighting between themselves again, 2nd we let them go.

"The big turtle hadn't been in my boat ten seconds before he began to make a big hole in seconds before he began to make a big hole in Gol. Jim Sweeney's reputation for versions speech. He rose on all fours, shot his tremendous nead out from his turneted shell, at the end of at least six inches of rhinoceros-like neck, and came for me with open laws. I yelled, and retreated to the bow of the boat.

"Sit on him! shouted Col. Sweeney, backing his boat away the while. 'Sit on him! Don't let him get away! He'll be a big help to Charley this fail.

"The snauper gained the bow with amazing agfilty, and I jumped over him and got to the stern.

in the content way. He did not all piles to Chariey this fall.

The snapper gained the bow with amazing artility, and I jumped over him and got to the state of the property of the snapper gained the bow with amazing artility, and I jumped over him and got to the state, which is 2,000,000 head. Woming would snow selling at 3 cents a pound more than it did in 1896, and on the basis of snapping the point of the bow. He shapper got link in down, keep him moving and and advanced upon me from the bow. His derect and get a feed bag to shove him in the snapper trued and advanced upon me from the bow. His derect and get a feed bag to shove him in the snapper trued and advanced upon me from the bow. His derect another the state of his fall to jump over him again to seek the bow. I was keeping him moving and on metake. I was appenged the shapper getting madder and had to jump over him again to seek the bow, I was keeping him moving and on metake. I was a shapper getting madder and him shapping him should have been to deliver myseri up to that snapper gatting madder and jumper shapping him should have been to deliver myseri up to that snapper and let him who was chopping wood on the shore heard my yells, and he jumped in his boat and pulled out to see what was up. He provided him the shap is the shapper getting madder and with a heavy thump. The eyes kept right on singing at me, and the laws kept right on singing at me, and he provided him to be a shapper when the found that the snapper's head with a final part of the boat in the shaper's head would have redunded to the death of the shape to make more than a barre of snapper soly, and a tub full of shaper's head would have redunded to his credit and to the special shaper when the shaper of the shaper and the shaper of the sha

ently the agonized wall of a dog rent the air. It was McAllister's dog. It had came sniffing at the snapper's head and the snapper's head and grabbed the dog by the lower jaw and hung there like a steel trap. We had to siit that head in halves before the dog could be extricated from it.

head in halves before the dog could be extri-cated from it.

"What a snapper that was! said Col. Jim, mournfully. 'Oh, why didn't you sit on him or keep him moving! He would have helped Charley Voorhees out tremendous this fail!

"And now I know why Philadelphia politi-cians are so habitually and uniformly scrappy— full of fight and always looking for it, and never giving up even after they are, metaphorically speaking, dead. I know it now."

IN BROOKLYN.

More Observations of a New Yorker Among the Unconsolidated.

The men who wheel the babies of Brooklyn seem to have well-defined ideas regarding the discharge of their family duties. Even the casual observer must notice that they attend conscientiously to the tasks in hand. They do not gather in vivacious groups in the parks and gossip, as do the nurse girls and young mothers in New York. They do not linger by the wayside to talk with the policemen while their babies cry unheeded or suck blank space until overwhelmed by hiccoughs, A Brooklyn man out with his baby rarely talks to more than one person at a time, and then he talks with one eye on the baby carriage. When he sits down in the park he takes care that only one other man with a baby is on the same bench with him. While he reads his news paper he keeps one foot on a carriage wheel and one hand on the carriage box, so that he can respond to the first gasp or gurgle with the gentle joggle that soothes but does not ex hilarate. These observations have been mad in the last week by the New Yorker who has been obliged, through no fault of his own, to live temporarily in Brooklyn. "I have in mind a well-dressed, black-eyed

red-cheeked young man of about 30 who wheels his baby in the little park opposite my rooms every morning during his wife's bicycle ride," said the New Yorker. "He has the fatherly instinct, as developed in Brooklyn parks, to an exemplary degree. His baby carriage is a marvel of lace-trimmed parasol, wicker scroll work, and nickel-plated wheels and axles. He eviden'ly takes pride in keeping the carriage as bright and spotless as himself. I presume he rises half an hour earlier that he may keep it in a condition creditable to the family. Perhaps he is moved to such habits by his wife. She rides a wheel of marvellous brightness and may have taken pains to inculcate in him a similar spirit of neatness.

"No human'being could' be more devoted' to his baby than this model Brooklyn man. He takes a seat near the park entrance, langs a rattle, a rubber button, a red cloth doll, and a silver buttonhook on a string from the edge of the parasol, gives the baby's stomach a playful squeeze to make the child good natured, and then begins running one eye up and down the man's pages of the newspaper. The other eye is kept on the baby. He has a cheerful word or two about the news for the man at the other end of the bench. Sometimes he even takes out his baby and compares it with the other man's, but these diversions are rare. Of the hour he passes in the park every morning, at least fifty-five minutes are devoted exclusively to his own haby and his own newspaper.

"The other day, when I was taking an early stroll in the park, a young woman whose husband travels, and therefore cannot care for his baby, wheeled her carriage to the park early and sat down between the model Brooklyn man his baby in the little park opposite my room

red-cheeked young man of about 30 who wheels

band travels, and therefore cannot care for his baby, wheeled her carriage to the park early and sat down between the model Brooklyn man and his usual companion. Both men seemed to resent the intrusion, and pushed their car-riages away from the young woman. They undoubtedly thought there was something wrong with her. Why was she taking care of the baby! Where was her bicycle! What was her husband doing at that time in the morning! How did it happen that he had left her to look after the family! These questions flashed across their faces as they glanced at her suspi-ciously and exchanged looks, as much as to after the family? These questions flashed across their faces as they glanced at her suspiciously and exchanged looks, as much as to say, 'She must be from Canarsie or New York or Jamaica.' But the young woman did not seem to realize her mistake. When the model Brooklyn man's baby tore the rubber button loose she planed it on again. She even poked the baby under the chin and called it a dear little thing. That was too much for the model Brooklyn man. He rose, stiff with indignation, and trundied his carriage off to another bench. "But the touch of a woman's hand evidently bad disturbed the baby's temper. Wail 'fer wail came from the carriage. The young woman was worried. Eventually she moved over to the model Brooklyn man's bench and asked him if his baby wasn't colicky. That also was too much for the model Brooklyn man. He answered curtly that his baby was not colicky. Then wasn't it crying for its mother. He said it wasn't and an icicle froze to each word as he said so Well, shouldn't she hold it a minute, anyhow, and see if she couldn't quiet it! This was the climax. The spirit of the model Brooklyn man rose in might and he rose with it, pushing his haby carriage off with vigor down the walk to the next bench.

"It was a fine exhibition of sex spirit. The woman had touched his pride and his conscience. He was there to take care of his baby and did not intend to let anybody usurp his responsi-

woman had touched his pride and his conscience. He was there to take care of his baby and did not intend to let anybody usurp his responsibilities. He was motherly. I mean fatherly—all the way through. When he met his wife, just finishing her spin down the asphalt, I could see the consciousness of duty well done shine out all over him as he trundled along his carriaxe by her wheel and, by a motion of the head, betrayed the fact that he was telling her of the woman who had annoved him in the woman who had annoyed him in the PROSPERITY IN WYOMING.

Sheep Balsing Industries. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 1 .- The people of Wyoming are experiencing a generous share of the general prosperous business condition of the country. The two leading industries of the State are sheep and cattle raising, and in these two industries there is an increase this year over last in this State in value of over \$5,000,000. The assessment rolls of the State for 1896 show that there were assessed for taxation 297,-

240 head of cattle at an average valuation of \$12.56. The actual number of cattle in the State according to the most conservative estimates of stockmen, was 500,000, and the average market value of these cattle on the range was \$17 a head.

was \$17 a head.

This year there are 500,000 cattle, and the average per head on the range is \$25. Several big herds have been sold at this price, an increase of \$8 a head for one year. The increased price means a direct gain to the cattle raisers of Wyoning of \$4,000,000 for one year.

The advance in the sheep-raising industry has been even more striking. In 1896 the total number of sheep assessed in the State was 1,068,063, valued at \$1.77 a head. This represented perhaps one-half of the actual number of sheep in the State, which is 2,000,000 head. Wyoming wool is now selling at 3 cents a pound

SYRACUSE'S WOMAN LAWYER.

Wins a Case in the Supreme Court with

STRACUSE, Aug. 1 .- Syracuse's only woman lawyer, Miss Julie E. Jenney, has scored a great rictory over former United States Senator Frank Histock in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Rochester, Several weeks ago she created quite a sensation in that cours by appearing in behalf of Charles E. Millen, espondent, in his action against the New York respondent, in his action against the New York Central R ilroad Company, with Senstor Hiscock on the other side. Millen had sued for injuries while coupling cars at Oneida, and the Jury had awarded him \$2.500. The railroad company appealed the case, and the Appellate Division has just handed down a decision affirming that verdict. In the argument Miss Jenney, who is a daughter of Col. Edwin S. Jenney, a famous central New York lawyer, abowed a surprising familiarity with the technicalities of the law of damages, and her veteran antagonist was unable to trip her up in a single instance. Her calmness and molesty gained her great favor with the court and spectators.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATORE ALMANAO-THIS DAY, 4 58 | Sun sets... 7 15 | Moon sets... 9 69 Sandy Hook, 9 58 | Gov. Ial'd, 10 24 | Hell Gate , 19 17 Arrived-SUNDAY, Aug. 1.

Champagne, Perrot, Havre July 24. orne Phil.

Se Kairre, Liddle, Shields.

Se City of Kingston, Mader, Port Antonio.

Se Antilia, Montell, Nassau.

Se New York, Garrin, San Domingo.

Se Cherokee, Platt, Jacksonville.

Se Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk.

Se Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia.

SAILED PROM PORRIGH PORTS. 60 Etruria, from Queenstown for New York. Se Venezuela, from La Guayra for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. as Iroquois, from Jacksonville for New York.

OUTGOING STRANSHIPS. Sail To-Morrote Sail Wednesday, Aug. & St. Paul. South sempton. 700 A M Majestic, Liverpool. 900 A M Friesland, Antwerp. 1000 A M Orizaba, Havana 100 P M El Sol. New Oricans Alamo, Oalveston. Sail Thursday, Aug. 5. 10 00 A M Normannia, Hamburg..... 7 00 A M Prins Regent Luitpold, Bre-

Caracas, La Guayra. Hubert, Barbadoes. Etona, La Plata.... Buffon, Pernambuc Dur To-Day. Liverpool.. Liverpool.. Havana. Port Limon New Orleans St. Thomas. Savannas. ...St. Lucia ...Santa Martha rednesday, Aug. 4. Havana. Galveston Jacksonville. St. Lucia Thursday, Aug. 5. St. Louis .. Due Saturday, Aug. 7.

DIED.

BLATE. - ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIRMER -- Mambar of this association are hereby notified to meet at 19 Bedford st. on Tuesday, Aug. S, at 2 P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased mem-ber, Hugh Blair. ROBT. B. NOONEY, Pres. WALTER L. CLARK, Sec'y.

REEGAN.—On July 81, 1897, after an illness of many months, Mrs. Melissa Williams Creegan, wife of the Rev. Charles C. Creeran, D. D. av., Brooklyn, N.Y., Tuesday, Aug. S, at 4 P. M.

Interment at Syracuse, N. Y. RINSTEIN.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, Lewis, only son of Henry L. and Cecilia Einstein, in the 21st year

Aug. S, at the residence of his parents, 44 West MENNEDY. -On Friday, July 30, Margaret Ken-

nedy, widow of James Kennedy. Funeral from her late residence, 169 Saratoga av., Brooklyn, Monday, Aug. 2, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Goot Counsel, 915 Putnam av. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. LOVE .- Suddenly, from heart failure, Friday more

The funeral will be held at the Congregational Church, Montclair, on Monday afternoon, on the arrival from New York of train leaving foot of Barclay st. 2:10 P. M. CHWATZ.—Association of Exempt Firemen.—Mem-

bers of this association are hereby notified to meet at the German Masonic Temple, No. 220 East 15th st., on Tuesday, Aug. S. at 1 P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased member, Peter Schwatz.
ROBERT B. NOONEY, President.

WALTER I. CLARK, Secretary.

On Saturday, July 31, Hannah Warner Swain, widow of George W. Swain.

Funeral services at residence, 111 Clymer st., Brooklyp, at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. Kindly omit

Special Motices. A PRIVATE SANITARIUM FOR EPILEPTICS. EPILEPTICS. EPILEPTICS.

Only eight selected oases taken. A perfect environment: constant medical supervision; a delightful home. Send for description and references to Dr. Will.LIAMSON. New London, Conn. PRESENT MEMBERS of the Massachusetts Benefit Life and the Bay State Association, and also those whose policies have laused, are requested to call upon or send their names and fall particulars to A. ET-WARD WOODRUFF, Attorney, &c., Equitable Build-

Mew Publications.

APPLETONS' POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. AUGUST, 1897.

The Racial Geography of Europe.

Part II. Illustrated. W. Z. RIPLEY.

The Belg an nation. Human types in southwestern France. Spread of Alpine types, and the persistence of the Cro-Magnon race from prehistoric times. New Questions in Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. T. D. CROTHERS.

Concerns the moral and legal accountability of ins-briates. Principles of Taxation. IX. Nomenclature and Forms of Taxation. DAVID A. WELLS. Belates to the definition of a direct tax and the na-ture of an income tax.

The Thyroid Gland in Medicine, Illustrated, FEARCE BAILEY, M. D. Its use and application in the treatment of myxos-dema, cretin, golter, and backward development. The Despotism of Democracy, FRANKLIN SMITH.

While recognizing that democracy is a condition of freedom under moral control, maintains that as a form of political government it is despotic, and crushes individuality and personal independence. Other articles on "Stones in the Head" a feature of articenthemotury quarkery, illustrated: a Lillibration Monster the fresh water hydra, illustrated: The origin and Development of Number Systems; Ivory, its Sources and User; and sketch (with Portrait of James Croll, author of "Climate and Time" Editor's Table; Scientific Literature; Fragments of

50 cents a number : \$5.00 a year.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY 72 Fifth Avenue, New York. 5() EACH.—Sheridan's "Playa" Machavelli's Prince, "Defor's "Playue," Scott's "Demonology, Chapman's "Illiad." PRATT, 161 6th av.